AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA AT THIS PORT.

ADDITIONAL INTELLIGENCE

IMPORTANT EVENTS

Other Side of the Atlantic.

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The steamship Cambria, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She has made the passage from Liverpool to New York in a little over thirteen days.

We are thus enabled to give some of the details of the important news from Europe, anticipated by telegraph on Thursday last. It is impossible to give all in one day, and we shall, therefore, continue our extracts, and publish a portion of our fo-reign correspondence in the Herald of to-morrow

These details are of a very interesting character, Annexed are the latest quetations for.

THE LATEST LONDON PRICES

siderable improvement in English securities in London, on Saturday the 2nd inst.-Consols having reached 92 on that day.

The London papers give full particulars of the Astor Place Riots. The London Times contains four or five columns, copied from the New York

We find that to do justice to the news from France, will take more room than our columns this morning will allow. Our telegraphic report yesterday gave a very fair outline of the events in that republic; and in our afternoon editions to-day we intend to publish our Paris correspondence, which will give a pretty clear view of affairs in that country. The very latest news from Paris, however, will be found in this morning's Herald.

Austria and Hungary.

In Hungary, the contending parties appear to be on again the eve of changing their relative positions. The Austrian forces, concentrated in and near Presburg, and on the line of the Waag, and supported on their left by the Russians, are reported to be on the eve of making a forward movement, and it is supposed that, having provisioned and reinforced the garrison of Comorn, they will again retire behind the Theiss, and trust to the pestiferous climate of southern Hungary to fight in their favor The alleged victories ever the Russians, and their reported capture of Buda, have not been confirmed.

destroyed.

No certain intelligence has been received regarding the movements of the Russians, large bodies of whom appear to be assembled at Goding and Hradisch. The estimates of the Russean force intended to be employed against the Magyars vary, but most fix it at about 170,000 men, who will be reinforced in case of need, by large reserves assembled within the Russian territories.

four squadrons of cavalry, and two batteries, attacked the Servians, who, with only two battalions and ten guns, were taken with a panic, and about to fly, when firstomirovich rallied them, and making a desperate rush, drove back the enemy. A report of Baron Welden, dated from Presburg, on May 21, sontains the following account of recent operations at the seat of war:—

by the enemy, whose columns were posted in Resemberg, Farnagi, Rajets, and even in Trentschin, without venturing an attack.

It is said that the Magyars have again utterly defeated the imperial forces in the neighborhood of Odenburgh, and, in consequence. Welden has inserted in the Presburgér Zeitung an order of the day, forbidding the publication of any news of the samy, except in an official form. Great surprise is expressed in Vienna at the non-appearance of the Russians in Hungary, and persons are asking what are become of them. Probably Bem and Dembinski could furnish some information on this subject.

A sanguinary battle has taken place between the Austrians and Magyars near Raab, in which the victory is claimed by both sides. Dembinski has, it is said, defeated the Russians on the confines of Gallicia. Baron Haynau has arrived in Vienna from Italy, and is to proceed to Hungary. The Russian government has issued an order to suspend the duty of exportation on corn sent into the Austrian dominions.

The Vienna papers state that the Ban of Croatia has marched into Smyrmia. He has called in all the scattered detachments of imperialist troops, and sent an adequate force to raise the slege of Beds. The Hungarian Gereral Percal has left Panczova, after having fined the inhabitants of that town.

According to the Pesth papers, the major part of the Austrian prisoners have enlisted in the Hungarian army.

The stay of the Emperor of Austria was very brief at

the Austrian prisoners have culisted in the Hungarian army.

The stay of the Emperor of Austria was very brief at Warraw. His majesty, who arrived there on the 22d, took his departure on the 26th, at five o'clock, attended by Count Grunne. Schwarzenburg came on the previous day.

On the 22d, the Austrian garrison of Kannischa, in Hungary, were expelled by an insurrection of the people, and obliged to retreat to Warasdin. News of the 18th, from Esseg, states that the imperialists were driven out of Mohaca and Funtkirchen, which, it may be remembered, were the poats of the extreme left of the Ban's corps, and that the whole of the said corps was obliged to concentrate itself about Esseg.

Perzel had addressed a note to the Servian government, informing it of the proclamation of the republic in Hungary, and requiring tokens of a friendly understanding.

standing.

We have intelligence from Hungary of the issuing of a proclamation by the Hungarian nobles, ranged on

the side of the Austrians. The names of many ladies figure among the signatures to this document.

A letter in the Cologne Gazette, of the 25th ult. says that Ofen was not yet surrendered to the Hungarians, as travellers, who had just left Peath, saw the Imperial banner still floating upon it. The destruction in Pesth, caused by the cannonading from Ofen, was far more considerable than was at first supposed. The largest and finest edifices had suffered most. (Another account in the German Universal Gazette, said the palace was burnt down at Ofen.) All the reads in the kingdom were described to be covered with crowds of recruits, all of whom were going to Debreczin for being drilled, armed, and incorporated in the sarmy. The fanatieism was even more intense and general than even, now that the certainty of the invasion of the Russians was known Gorgey. Dembinski, Klapka, Bem, and Repassy were all said to be there, for deliberating ona common planfor the ensuing campaign. (In the German Universal Gazette Gorgey was said to be ill.) Another correspondent says that the imperialists resumed, on the 23d, the offensive. The northern wing, under Vogel and Benedek, bad joined the centre; the southern wing, towards Oedenburg had previously executed the same maneuvre, and advanced towards the Felischacker road. The Hungarians had, on their side, retreated in censequence. An action took place at Boos, fought obstituately on both sides, but terminating unfavorably, of course, for the Magyars, according to the account of the Austrians. The Hungarian Republic was proclaimed at Kaschaw on the 27th of April. All the Servians, from fifteen to forty years of age, were, on the 15th, pressed, at Neusatz, into the Magyar service. At Lemberg, May 22 several clitzens, supposed to be quite peaceable, were suddenly arrested, on suspleion of having circulated Kossuth's proclamations over the whole country. Whole bales of them were found at one individual's. Market people, coming from Sanok, related that there were hundreds of wounded Russ

The following facts relative to preceding operations are added:

On the 14th of May, Gorgey crossed over to the Ofen side, occupied the Blocksberg and Schwabensberg, and advanced into Ofen as far as the Place of Bombs. Gen. Hentzi did not comply with the summons to capitulate, but opened so heavy a fire that the besiegers were obliged to retire. On the same evening he also bombarded Pesth, from whence there had been some firing on the imperialists. In consequence of this bombard-ment, the insurgents alarmed, kept quiet for several days, and threw a bridge over the island of Chepel. On the 5th the Hungarians began to increase the severity of their fire from the hills, in consequence of which Pesth was bembarded with greater fury than ever, and a house (of Trattner Kareley) was set on fire. The worst period of the bombardment was, however, at seven on the evening of the 13th, when a great number of houses were destroyed by rockets.

The |Schluss, the Burg, and the corn magazines of Ofen were destroyed by rockets.

By the capture of Ofen, the aymy of Gorgey amount.

longer.

By the capture of Ofen, the army of Gorgey, amounting to upwards of 3,000 men, has been set free.

Affairs in Italy—The Roman States.

The French expedition to Rome remains in the same embarrassing position which it has occupied since the repulse it sustained at the gates of the city. Negotiations have been proceeding for some time, with the view of procuring admission for the French troops; but if we may believe the accounts which reach this country through private and public channels, there is not much chance of a speedy accommodation. The French are stated to require the re-establishment of the Pope as a censtitutional sovereign; whilst the Roman Frovisional Government insists, as a preliminary, upon a recognition of the Republic. It is not easy to see how demands so exceedingly incompatible with each other can be reconciled or how the French commander, at any rate, can relax in his demands, after the check which he has received before the gates of the city.

the check which he has received before the gates of the city.

On the 16th ult., the triumvir Manzini informed the Roman Assembly that M. Lesseps, the French envoy, had requested that a special commission should be appointed to confer with him and General Oudinot. Three commissioners were appointed, one of whom is stated to be M. Cernuschi, the president of the commission of barricades. M. de Lesseps left Rome on the morning of the 17th, for the head-quarters of General Oudinot, and that night the city was illuminated. On the same day, the Triumvirate addressed a circular to the governors of provinces, announcing that all rurther hostilities were stopped, as the French envoy had arrived for the purpose of examining into the state of rived for the purpose of examining into the state of affair. On the 19th, M. Lesseps is understood to de-liver in his ultimatum to three delegates, selected to confer with him, which consisted of three articles to

the following effect :—
1. The Roman States claim the protection of the French

Republic.

2. The Roman people have full right to pronounce freely on the subject of the form of their government.

3. Kome gwill receive the French army as an army of the subject of the form of their legal attributes.

3. Kome gwill receive the French army as an army of them conjointly with the Roman troops, but the performed with and military authorities will continue to perform their functions according to their legal attributes.

The Triumvirate on receiving these propositions, called an extraordinary sitting of the National Assembly, and slad before it the communication made by M. Lucepa. The meeting took place at midnight, and, distributed the subject of the three the whole Assembly unanimously rejected the three the whole Assembly unanimously rejected the three the whole Assembly unanimously rejected the three the subject of the gwernment, and it confides to the Triumvirate the duty of expressing the motives of that determination, and of taking evernment, and it confides to the Triumvirate the duty of expressing the motives of that determination, and of a facility when the subject the subject of the termination and of the subject of the

of the French fleet at Ancona had proposed to the go-vernor of that place to occupy it, and thus prevent the intended entrance of the Austrians; but that official has refused.

Naples on the 19th. The white flag was hoisted, and the constitution burnt.

The Genoa Gazette, under date of Civita Vecchia, May 24, says the King of Naples has removed his headquarters to his capital. He himself is at present at Gaeta. On the 22d four steam frigates, three transports, and two corvettes, with reinforcements, entered our port. The hostilities of the French with Rome appear to be suspended.

Our correspondence from Turin, of the 27th ult. states that the negotiations for peace are proceeding, if not concluded. An agent of M. Rothschild (of Vienna) has come to solicit the Fiedmontess government to accede to the proposition of Austria, and to effect a loan to pay the contribution. Austria wishes Fiedmont to enter into treaties of alliance off-nsive and defensive. The health of the king still causes much alarm.

every molerate, and one of 44 000 to every democratic candidate. We ought to observe that, in this condidates were than the control country two great parties engaged in the electrol countert, we have only reckned the votes attributed to the electrical country. The country of the country of

attach too great an importance to party tenominations, it is remarkable that of the 121 representatives of those 12 departments, eight-tenths belong to what is called the "Legtifunist" party. The lists of the "Committee of Civil and Religious Liberty" circulated en masse principally in the Morbihan. Finistere, lile et-Vilaine, Loire-inferieure, and the Cotes-du-Nerd; the deputation of the last-named department, which was very democratic at the elections to the Constituent Assembly, is entirely renewed.

The 121 moderate members of the west represent a mass of 6.645,000.

In the centre, the ultra-democrats have triumphed in the 18 following departments—viz., the Eure-et-Loire, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Aube, Yonne, Loiret, Loire-et-Cher, Indre-et-Loire, Indre, Cher, Nièvre, Allier, Creuse, Vienne, Puyde-Dôme, Haute-Loire. The number of the ultra democratic members is 73; that of the moderates only 49

It is remarkable that it is precisely in this zone that we find the most Illiterate departments.

The 73 socialist democrats have been elected by 2,557,630 suffrages; the 49 moderates by 1.589,187.

Lastly, in the zone of the south, moderate opinions have provailed in a very large proportion. The 24 departments included therein—viz., the Var. les Bouches-du-Rhône, le Gard, PHerault, PAude, les Pyrénées, les Basses-Pyrénées, les Landes, le Gers, le Tarn, Vaucluse, les Basses-Alpes, les Hautes-Alpes, la Drôme, PArdéche, la Lowere, PAveyron, le Tarn-et-Garonne, la Girende, and le Lot, have returned 163 moderate members and only 39 of "advanced" opinions. The proportion in favor of moderate opinions as regards the number of the elected members is considerable, and still more so as regards the suffrages given to the elected representatives of each party. Ex. gra., the 59 ultra-democratic members have been chosen by 1826,266 suffrages only, whist 103 members of moderate opinions have been elected by 4,587,658.

This result shows that there, as

The Americans at Leghorn.

Leghorn.

Leghorn.

Leghorn.

As there will be most likely in some newspapers a great deal of fuss about the quarrels of the Austrians with the 'Americans, I shall say two words about it. The American ships before Leghorn took upon themselves to save the greater part of the compromised persons, or leaders of the revolution of Leghorn—some say, as Brother Jonathan always does, as a mercantile speculation. It is even stated that the American consul received for his part 20,000 francs for this charitable undertaking. Now it happened that a sailor of the American brig Lamartine remained on shore on the 12th of May, when the town was still in a feverish state, and began to fight (most likely tipsy) with Austrian soldiers in a tap; and when the patrol made the regular tour, and arrested the whole party, he rushed at the patrol, wounded two of the soldiers with a knife, and was shot dead on the spot. Another less tragical affair happened yesterday, when a drunken Austrian soldier offended the doctor of an American steamer. The soldier has been most severely punished But these two instances make the Americans fancy that the Austrians, who are on the best terms with the English and French officers of the respective menof-war, have taken offence for their having saved the leaders of the revolution of Leghorn, and that the Austrians have given orders to insult them whenever they come on shore. No such thing is the case, as I hear from the best authority; and, in fact, it would be just as impossible for an Austrian soldier to know an American from an Englishman or even a Frenchman, as it would be for myself to distinguish a Polish-Austrian soldier from a Bohemian or a Sclavonian.—Correspondence of Lendon Chronicle.

The tanadian Riots*

A second despatch from Lord Elgin, on the state of feeling in Canada, and the pesition of affairs there, has been published. The following is the reply of Lord Grey to Lord Elgin's first despatch, describing the outbreak in Montreal:—

against Mr. Macready, he would drive that gentleman from every stage in this country, as well as from the orner of the property of the country as these ever must be when diversity of tastes conspires with an opposition of interests, and when personal considerations are allied with the mysteries of the beautiful and sublime. But these inevitable tunults of feeling are confined to green rooms, to coteries, and as much as possible to the bosoms, be they manly or fair, of the rivals in this keen though graceful competition. Mr. Forrest has mistaken not so much Air. Macready as the dramatic and literary society of this country, when he imagines an organized attempt to British estimation.

Mr. Forrest has no reason whatever to suppose either that Americans in general lie under a prejudice in this country or that his own reception was not such as his credit at home entitled him to expect, or that our native actors enjoy special favor and protection. In the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Forrest often plays Macbeth and Learn to half-filled benches; and the homesor, in the charache as a pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as a pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as a pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as present and the horizontal states of the control of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as pears as a champion of the masser, in the charache as a pear to the control of the charaches are too the charaches and the charaches are too the charaches and the charaches and the charaches are too the

urgents.
The revolutionary Committee of the Palatinate has

The revolutionary Committee of the Palatinate has commanded all smiths to make scythes and present them to the patriotic champions of liberty.

The Prussian army which is now consentrating in the vicinity of Kreuzmach for the purpose of operating upon Frankfort and Baden, consists of 27 battalions of foot, one battalion of rides, 16 battalions of horse, four batteries of six-pounders, one battery of 12-pounders, and one horse battery. They have intercepted a transport of 70 cwt. of gunoowder, which was being sent to the insurgents in Baden.

Russian Movements.

The Gazette de V Allemagne Occidentale, dated Cracow, May 20, contains an account of a grand council of war having been held in St. Petersburgh, at which a protest was made against Russian interference in the affairs of Europe. The Emperor was much irritated, and received this advice with a bad grace, even insulting some of the senators. The President of the Council, Jermoloff, rose and told the Emperor that Napoleon by his obstinacy ruined himself, and his Majesty might meet the same fate; and then the general quitted the chamber.

The same journal contains intelligence that several plots against the Emperor have been discovered at St. Petersburg. Many officers, and even generals, were arrested, and instead of being sent to Siberia, were at once hung. It would appear that the army is discontented, and that is the reason of the guards having been sent from St. Petersburg.

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 18th inst., in the Kolner Zeitung, states that the Neva is now free from ice, and that a Russian fleet of sixty sail is preparing to preceed to the Baltie and the Sound. The rumors of an armed Russian interference between Germany and Denmark have of late been frequent in the German papers.

The Kolner Zeitung has a letter from Warsaw of the 24th ult., pretending to give a sketch of the Emperor of Russia's plans, which that potentate is asserted to have pronounced rather publicly to the Prussian envoy, and some general officers of that country. The Emperor said:—

"Poland would always be in a ferment as long as there was a single Pole alive, but by kindness and concessions that country might be brought to be an honest and enhusiastic friend to its benefactors. Poland must be made an independent country a plant to which neither the King of Prussia nor the Emperor of Austria had any serious objection. To restore order in Germany, it was necessary to do away with the petty, weak, and incompetent governments. They must merge into Prussia and Austria, and if gentle means, it in due them force

On the 29th, in London, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Wood-house, of the H. E. I. Company's service. On the 1st. at Breda. Lieut. General Baron de Chasse, the gallant defender of the citadel of Antwerp against the French in the year 1832.

The Corn Trade of Europe.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette, June 1.]
Though the supplies of grain, &c., from abroad have fallen off more or less of late, still the arrivals at outports and into London have been on a sufficiently liberal scale to have a depressing influence on prices; and, notwithstanding a decided decrease in the deliveries from the growers, and the consequent impression that the stocks remaining in farmers' hands are unusually small, the value of agricultural produce has continued to tend downwards. The weather has been very favorable for vegetation and the reports from all parts of the kingdom speak well of the prospects for next harvest. Under these circumstances there does not appear to be much probability of any rally occurring in prices; but at this season of the year the grain trade is always liable to fluctuations, the range of quotations being in a great measure regulated by the weather. The stocks on hand are certainly not large, and in case of anything occurring to retard or to do injury to the crops on the ground, a material rally might take place; but so long as no uneasiness is felt on that subject, prices are more likely to recede than to improve. During the four month ending 5th May, the latest date to which the official account is made up, upwards of two millions of quarters of wheat and flour of foreign growth have been entered in the United Kingdom for home consumption, viz:—

Wheat. And on the 5th May there remained 1,791,071 1,433,739 in bond

EZI,500,135

Proprietors' Capital Color Capital Color Capital Capital

PARIS BOURSE, Thursday, May 31—3 o'clock.—The funds opened considerably below yesterday's prices, but they gradually improved and closed ultimately about ½ per cent below the closing prices of that day. Exchange on London (30 days), 25 45; ditto (90 days), 65 6204.

Exchange on London (30 days), 25 45; ditto (30 days), 25 32%.

Liverson Cotton Marker, June 1.—The receipts of cotton at the ports of the United States keep up, giving further assurance that the estimates of the total crop, as given in our circular of friday last, may be realised, but no reasonable probability of that quantity being excerded. As to the injury done to the growing crop by the bad weather in the middle of April, and the delay caused by the re-sowing of a considerable part of the cotton land, and how far it may throw the crop late, and therefore place it more precariously, is all matter for speculation; it may amount to something, or it may possibly all be remedied and come to nothing. One thing, however, is certain, that the vast rate of consumption now going on in Europe and America, cannot be supported without a large crop. The transactions in our market this week show no change in prices. Upon the whole, we have been rather duil and fast and perhaps, in some instances, at the beginning of the week, 1-16d, of advantage may have been obtained by the buyers, but yesterday and on Wednesday the demand rather increased upon us. joined by some business for export, and we close the week with the quotations exactly as before, the committee of brokers piacing fair Uplands and Mobile 4½d., and fair Orleans at 4½d. Sales by auction this day, of 2500 Sea island, including about 200 stained, 700 Egyptian, and 350 West India, are engaging some attention. 750 American have been taken on speculation, and 4.330 American and 150 Surat for export. The demand this morning is just, fair, the sales amounting to about 6,000 bales. Sales of the week, 35.790—GEO. HOLT & CO.

Liverson. Markers, June 1.—Ashes—The business in pot and pearl is too trilling to be reported, and no sales

is just, fair, the sales amounting to about 6.000 bales. Sales of the week, 35,790—GEO. HOLT & CO.

Liverson Markers, June 1.—Ashea—The business in pot and pearl is too triffing to be reported, and no sales are therefore returned bark—A small too of Philadelphia sold at 9s. '6d. per cwt. Brimstone continues to be in moderate demand. and 150 tons sold at 25.12s. 6d. to 26 per ton. Coal—Since our last we have had a fair demand of allowers that the Allower has it, that Mr. Harris demanded too large an amount of allowance; and Jenny considering the sum asked exorbitant. instantly declared off. leaving Mr. Harris to console himself with the reflection that the ourse of true love (?) never does run smooth.

Onto 23d, at his residence, at Cove, after a brief liness, William Murphy, Erq. United States Consul. On the 23th, at Mersham Hatch, Kent, the Right Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull, in his 68th year.

On the 26th, at his residence, Piccadilly, William Aubrey de Vere, ninth Duke of St. Alban's.

On the 28th, at his residence, Piccadilly, William Aubrey de Vere, ninth Duke of St. Alban's.

On the 29th, in London, Lieut. Colonel J. R. Woodhouse, of the H. E. I. Company's service. and the market closes at an advance of 60, to 1s, per cwt. Naval Stores—No sales reported in tar or turpentine, nor any alteration in price. Of American rosin, 600 to 700 barrels common sold at 2s, 7d, to 2s, 9d, and 70 barrels transparent white, at 15s, per ewt. Oils—Oilve has been more inquired for, and as the holders have accepted rather lower prices, about 200 tuns have found buyers; the quotations are altered accordingly. A moderate business has been done in fish at former rates; cod is now held for higher prices. Small sales of linseed have been made at 26s, to 26s, 6d.; and and rape, at 4de, per cwt. For palm the market is rather firmer; 130 tons are reported at £29 to £30, and 300 tons for arrival at £28 to £29 per ton. Rice—Carolina is again rather desire, 600 tierces have been sold at 17s. to 18s, and in East India 7,000 bags at 8s. 3d for broken and 9s to 10s. 6d per cwt. for midding to fine white. Salt—There is little change to notice in the transactions, and prices remain as last quoted. Spirits of turpentine continue in limited demand; American is selling at 31s., and British at rather lower rates. Tallow is very dull of sale, and little business has been done, prices being without alternation. Wool—We have been more busy during the past week, having had a good many buyers down, and also several expert buyers at the public sales on the 20th and 30th utt. Wool did not sell so briskly as at the former sales, but there is not much change in prices, and a fair business has been done since by private contract.

The Latest Market Report. The Latest Market Report.

Livezpool, June 2, 1849—3 P. M.

Indian corn is in steady demand for the north of Ireland, at yesterday's prices; but the southern letters "look rebellion."

Flour very inactive; so are all other breadstuffs.

A large business doing in cotton.

We have only four months left for the consumption of an overwheiming stock of bacon—20,000 cases.

Pork is a mystery—the arrivals tremendous, and sales nil.

The Latest Cotton Report.

LIVERPOOL, June 2, 1849—3 P. M.

The sales of cotton to day are estimated at 7,000 bales, and consist of the following descriptions:—6,700 American, 3½c. a 5½c; 300 Surat, 3c. a 3¾c. Taken for export to-day, 1,000 bales.

There has been a firmer feeling manifested in our market to-day, with a fair demand.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Afternoon-June 2.

Annexed is the latest news :-

Annexed is the latest news:—

The French Republic.

Our advices from Paris are of yesterday.

The ministerial arrangements are still unconcluded. The Fresident of the republic persists in retaining M. de Failoux but his unreasonable ideas regarding the Pope's restoration, at once prevents the co-operation of MM. Dufaure, Passy and O. Barrot. Begund and Dupin have been to the Palace Elysee, and asked by the Fresident to form a ministry. The latter at once declined. Last night the general opinion was, that after all a new cabinet will be formed of MM. Begand, Falloux Benoit, Fiscatory Mathiue de la Redourte, and some new men.

all a new cabinet will be formed of MM. Begaud. Falloux Benoit, Piscatory Mathiue de la Redourte, and some new men.

There was sold, on Thursday, a pretended message of the President of the Republic to the Legislative Assembly, followed by a pretended list of the new ministry. The authorities have ordered the prosecution of this invention. A Paris paper, the Patrie, states that the message of President will not be communicated to the Assembly after the definitive constitution of the bureaux. For the present, M. Drougu de Lauys is likely to remain at the foreign affairs, as it is found no one will release him of the Italian affair.

The French Republic.

Count Hatzfell, ambussador from the King of Prussia to the Republic of France, has arrived in Paris and presented his credentials. The new ambassador from the Austrian court has also arrived in London.

Another telegraphic report has just reached us (halfpat 2) stating that in the French Assembly yesterday, Depin was elected President, and Lamericiere and Rellin rejected, This news affected the English funds favorably.

Affairs in Italy.

Later intelligence from Rome was received in Paris

of the arrivals having consisted of foreign. On Monday great difficulty was experienced in effecting sales, but prices were not generally quoted lower to day; the turn was, however, in favor of the buyer. Flentiful receipts of beans from Alexandria have had ratter a depressing influence on the value of those of home growth; still the latter have not been offered cheaper. Fense of all kinds have been difficult to quit, but were not lower this morning than in the beginning of the week. A continued demand for floating cargoes of indian corn on irish account has enabled sellers to realize very full prices.

Markets.

Lorder Money Market, Friday Evening, June 1.—The English funds opened steadily this morning at the closing prices of yesterday, and owing to a disposition on the part of the public to effect money purchases, the influence of which was not sountered by any